

interest of the enrollee (for example, the receipt of additional medical evidence from noncontract providers may change an M+C organization's decision to deny). The M+C organization must notify the enrollee of its determination as expeditiously as the enrollee's health condition requires, but no later than upon expiration of the extension.

(c) *Confirmation of oral notice.* If the M+C organization first notifies an enrollee of its expedited determination orally, it must mail written confirmation to the enrollee within 2 working days of the oral notification.

(d) *How information from noncontract providers affects timeframes for expedited determinations.* If an M+C organization must receive medical information from noncontract providers, the 72-hour period begins when the organization receives that information. Noncontract providers must make reasonable and diligent efforts to expeditiously gather and forward all necessary information in order to receive timely payment.

(e) *Content of the notice of expedited determination.* (1) The notice of any expedited determination must state the specific reasons for the determination in understandable language.

(2) If the determination is not completely favorable to the enrollee, the notice must—

(i) Inform the enrollee of his or her right to a reconsideration;

(ii) Describe both the standard and expedited reconsideration processes, including the enrollee's right to request, and conditions for obtaining, an expedited reconsideration, and the rest of the appeal process; and

(iii) Comply with any other requirements specified by HCFA.

(f) *Effect of failure to provide a timely notice.* If the M+C organization fails to provide the enrollee with timely notice of an expedited organization determination as specified in this section, this failure itself constitutes an adverse organization determination and may be appealed.

#### **§ 422.574 Parties to the organization determination.**

The parties to the organization determination are—

(a) The enrollee (including his or her authorized representative);

(b) An assignee of the enrollee (that is, a physician or other provider who has furnished a service to the enrollee and formally agrees to waive any right to payment from the enrollee for that service);

(c) The legal representative of a deceased enrollee's estate; or

(d) Any other provider or entity (other than the M+C organization) determined to have an appealable interest in the proceeding.

#### **§ 422.576 Effect of an organization determination.**

The organization determination is binding on all parties unless it is reconsidered under §§ 422.578 through 422.596 or is reopened and revised under § 422.616.

#### **§ 422.578 Right to a reconsideration.**

Any party to an organization determination (including one that has been reopened and revised as described in § 422.616) may request that the determination be reconsidered under the procedures described in § 422.582, which address requests for a standard reconsideration. An enrollee or physician (acting on behalf of an enrollee) may request an expedited reconsideration as described in § 422.584.

#### **§ 422.580 Reconsideration defined.**

A reconsideration consists of a review of an adverse organization determination, the evidence and findings upon which it was based, and any other evidence the parties submit or the M+C organization or HCFA obtains.

#### **§ 422.582 Request for a standard reconsideration.**

(a) *Method and place for filing a request.* A party to an organization determination must ask for a reconsideration of the determination by filing a written request with—

(1) The M+C organization that made the organization determination;

(2) An SSA office; or

(3) In the case of a qualified railroad retirement beneficiary, an RRB office.

(b) *Timeframe for filing a request.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a party must file a request for a reconsideration within 60 calendar days from the date of the notice